THURSDAY, February, 21.

The New-Haven Gazette,

VOLUME III. Number 7.

AND THE CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE, FOR 1788.

When the LAWS give a full Scope to the People for the Expreſſion of their Sentiments, thoſe who govern cannot conceal from themſelves the diſagreeable Truths which reſound from all Sides. They are obliged to put up even with Ridicule; and the coarſeſt Jeſts are not always thoſe which give them the leaſt Uneaſineſs. Like the Lion in the Fable, they muſt bear the Blows of thoſe they deſpiſe the moſt; and they are, at length, ſtopped ſhort in their Career, and compelled to give up thoſe unjuſt Purſuits which they find to draw upon them, inſtead of that Admiration which is the propoſed End and Reward of their Labours, nothing but Mortification and Diſguſt.

DE LOLME, on the Britiſh Conſtitution.

NEW-HAVEN: Publiſhed by J. MEIGS,——Price Nine Shillings per Annum.

As a War between the Ruſſians and Turks has commenced, the following Account of the preſent ſtate of the Ottoman Marine Force will be acceptable.

From the Political Magazine. for July, 1784.

EVERY part of the military eſtabliſhment of the Ottoman empire announces its decline, but none ſo evidently as the weak ſtate of its marine; not only with reſpect to the want of a proper number of ſhips of war, but likewiſe of good ſeamen and valiant officers. In former times the Turkiſh fleets were almoſt innumerable; but, ſince the war of Candia, againſt the republic of Venice, which laſted twenty one years, no formidable fleet has been ſent to ſea by the Porte. The very great and continual loſſes the Turks ſuſtained during that war gave birth to a familiar ſaying in the mouths of the Ottoman ſubjects, "that God made the land for them, and the ſea for the Chriſtians."

But the total deſtruction of the marine force of the empire was not accompliſhed till the laſt war againſt the Ruſſians. It was reſerved for the brave Vice-Admiral Elphinſtone (a native of England) who commanded a ſmall Ruſſian ſquadron in the Archipelago, to put a finiſhing hand to the ſmall remains of power the Turks poſſeſſed at ſea. After having driven their ſuperior fleet entirely out of the Archipelago, he purſued them till he forced them to take ſhelter in the bay of Ceſmi, oppoſite to the iſle of Scio; there, by his ſkill and bravery, he obliged them to run their ſhips on ſhore, and notwithſtanding the fire of the fort, he burnt and deſtroyed the greateſt part of the fleet. This action rendered his name ſo tremendous to the Turks in thoſe parts, that I have heard them quiet their children by telling them that Elphinſtone was coming. It is true, that after the peace, the indefatigable Haſſen Bacchi the preſent High Admiral of the empire, exerted himſelf in a ſignal manner to reſtore their marine; and in three years he had forty ſail of the line at Conſtantinople, fit for immediate ſervice, beſides ſeveral others in different ports of the empire; but for want of experienced officers, many of theſe were wrecked in the Black Sea; ſo that at this time they have not half the number of ſhips requiſite to guard the ſtraits, coaſts, maritime provinces and iſ-

The principal officers who have the command of a fleet are perſons who have no ſkill in maritime affairs. The High Admiral, whom we have juſt named, is one of the moſt reſpectable perſonages in the empire; he is a native of Algiers, and has had great experience in the building and equipping of fleets, but his office goes no farther than a general inſpection and deſtination of all the fleets of the empire. The command of them is put into other hands, and by what I have ſeen in the laſt war, they could not have fallen into worſe; almoſt all their officers on board their ſhips being indolent, cowardly or ſottiſh; in ſhort they dreaded the ſight of a Ruſſian cock-boat, and made uſe of every triſling excuſe to avoid bringing their ſhips to action. When they were forced into engagements by the impoſſibility of getting away, a running fight was all they maintained, and with the firſt opportunity they were ſure to crowd all their ſail, and make the beſt of their way for ſome port.

Each ſhip has a captain commanding her, and two principal officers under him, the maſter, and ſub-maſter. Beſides theſe there are ſome ſubalterns including the pilots.

The Teraſkna Amini, or Lieutenant to the High Admiral generally commands the fleet upon any expedition, or when it puts to ſea to defend the coaſts.

The captains of galleys are called beys, they are all very rich, belong to the beſt families, and are generally baſhaws with two tails, to whom are aſſigned the revenues of certain lands for their ſalaries, and the maintenance of their veſſels; or, in lieu thereof the Sultan gives them the government of ſome maritime place, ſuch as Mytilen, Rhodes, Scios, &c. He likewiſe provides the hull of the galley, and adds a certain ſum to arm her: the equipment, proviſions and men muſt be found by the bey.

They have likewiſe galliots and other ſmall veſſels, which they call Cungiabai, almoſt like brigantines, that are very uſeful in the navigation of the Black Sea, becauſe they are light and draw but little water. All theſe ſmaller veſſels are under the direction of the Menexi Bey, or General of the galleys, who has for his revenue ſome of the valuable iſlands in the Archipelago. And it is very remarkable that the commanders of theſe inferior claſſes of their marine have the precedence and are more reſpected than thoſe who command their firſt rate ſhips, and their great fleets; if the reaſon of this is demanded, the muſſulmen reply, that it is founded on the antiquity of their galleys, [illegible] ſuch fable.

Three different rates of ſhips compoſe the Turkiſh armaments. Thoſe of three decks are the firſt.—The length of theſe is 60 cubits, and the eleventh

and a half*. Each of theſe carries 106 pieces of braſs cannon, and in order to render ſuch an unwieldy machine a little manageable, the maſts and ſails are of an enormous ſize. The equipage of theſe ſhips amounts to 1200 men, called Levants, beſides an hundred Greek ſailors to manage the rigging. The wages of the Levants is 60 piaſtres for 6 months, and for the winter months they are diſcharged, receiving no wages during their abſence; but they ſerve in expectation of penſions for life, if they ſignalize themſelves.

The ſecond rates are called Sultanas, they are 34 cubits long, carry 66 guns, 800 Levants and 100 Greek ſailors. The third rates are called Caravalles, they meaſure 40 cubits, are built like frigates and mount from 36 to 45 pieces of cannon. Their equipage conſiſts of 200 Levants and thirty Greek ſailors.

The Ottoman ſhips are almoſt all built by the Greeks from the Archipelago, and though they are totally deficient in theory, being ignorant of any rules but thoſe of practice, they are ſo well built, and their beauty and proportion is ſo ſurpriſing, that they are not ſurpaſſed by any of the ſhips of the moſt poliſhed nations in Europe. All the hull of the ſhip that is under water is built of oak, but the upper works are of fir, that makes them lighter, and alſo leſs dangerous to the crews in time of action, for the fir does not fly off in ſplinters like the oak. The external parts are joined to the internal by pegs of hard wood. Such are the fixed orders for the conſtruction of Turkiſh ſhips of war; but the avarice and perfidy of the builders makes them violate all orders: ſuperſtition likewiſe is at the bottom; for the Greeks, knowing that theſe ſhips are to be employed by Mahometans againſt Chriſtians, take care to introduce rotten wood and broken planks in the moſt concealed parts, and the contractors make conſiderable profits by ſubſtituting wooden pegs, where they ſhould uſe large iron nails. Beſides theſe frauds the following circumſtances contribute to render their ſhips leſs durable than thoſe of other nations. The maſts are made of ſeveral pieces of wood, joined one above another and ſecured with iron. The ſails are made with cotton, and take the wind better and are more manageable than linen, but they ſoon wear and tear out. The cordage is wretched, and will neither laſt half the time, nor bear half the ſtreſs of other ropes. The quantity of tallow they put about the cordage to ſpare their labour, is incredible, and what they conſume upon the hull of the ſhip is in the proportion of fifty

* The geometrical foot is to the [illegible]

pear, the real retribution is never equal to this. Compute in any particular place, what is likely to be annually gained, and what is likely to be annually ſpent, by all the different workmen in any common trade, ſuch as that of ſhoemakers or weavers, and you will find that the former ſum will generally exceed the latter. But make the ſame computation with regard to all the counſellors and ſtudents of law, in all the different inns of court, and you will find that their annual gains bear but a ſmall proportion to their annual expence, even though you rate the former as high, and the latter as low,——as can well be done. The lottery of law, therefore, is very far from being a perfectly fair lottery, and that, as well as many other liberal and honourable profeſſions, are, in point of pecuniary gain, evidently under recompenced.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, October 27.

Extract of a letter from Conſtantinople, dated September 25.

"Various and uncertain are the reports here; ſome ſay that Ockzakow is taken, and that the Turks have been beaten, with great ſlaughter; others ſay, that the Turkiſh fleet has been deſtroyed; but the moſt probable and moſt certain is as follows.

On the 20th inſtant a boat arrived from Ockzakow, with 13 men, out of which number 12 were wounded and died of the wounds they had received; they related they were in action againſt the Ruſſians, that the Ruſſians made an attack on the Ottoman fleet then lying in Ockzakow; the Ruſſians had conſtructed ſeveral bomb-boats, by which means the Turkiſh Vice-Admiral's ſhip, of 74 guns took fire and blew up:—Two other ſhips of the line run on ſhore, and were burat; the remainder of the fleet cut their cables and run off.

"On the 18th inſtant a ſhip of 64 guns, under Ruſſian colours, appeared at the mouth of the Black Sea, under her mizen maſt, having loſt her main and fore maſts; when ſhe had entered the port ſhe hauled down her colours, and delivered herſelf up to the Turks. It appears that ſhe was in company with nine more ſhips of the line, ſhe making ten; that they were cruiſing, and when the ſtorm came on they were ſeparated; this ſhip of 64 guns, commanded by one captain Tiſdale, loſt her main and fore maſt, and had got much water in the hold, upon which the captain made direct for this port; ſhe has ſince been brought down, and is found to have water up to her lower decks, the men on board her, to the number of 350 (250 having died in the paſſage) were all put in irons,——the captain not excepted. This is a great loſs to the Ruſſians, they have only three ſhips of ſo many guns: the reſt, being frigates, gun boats, and ſmaller ones, that were launched while her imperial majeſty was at Crimea, not being ready; yet it is now the Turks begin to be inſolent, and ſhew their courage by attacking paſſengers, and Francks in general, and do homage to their prophet for what they owe to the badneſs of the weather. If then the Ruſſian ſhip has ſo much ſuffered by bad weather, under the command of an experienced ſeaman, and an Engliſhman, what muſt the Turkiſh fleet have ſuffered, and thoſe ſhips which departed the 18th, ſince the greateſt part of the commanders and ſeamen were never at ſea before? We every moment expect to hear from the Black Sea on this head. There remain in this port, two ſhips of the line and five gallies.

"On the 23d the Greman Miniſter had ſent his family off in a great hurry, on board a French brig, for Malta; it is ſaid he is in priſon. It is reported, that the German Troops have already begun at Wallachia and Moldavia.

"On the declaration of war at this place, againſt the Ruſſians, the Ottomans allowed the Ruſſians ſix months to quit the country in, and on the ſecond of September recalled that order, and gave only 15 days: acordingly the Ruſſians prepared to the number of one hundred to ſail from this port, in an imperial veſſel; the family of the envoy now in the Seven Towers, was to go on board an Engliſh ſloop, which has been daily expected to go. Until this moment, no anſwer had been received from the Porte, now that the vizir has given an abſolute refuſal."

From the London Gazette, *of Nov.* 27.

St. Peterſburgh, October 30.

On Sunday laſt a meſſenger arrived here from Prince Potemkin, with the news of a victory obtained over the Turks, at an attack which they made upon Kimburn, on the night of the 11th inſtant, by a detachment of 5000 men, who landed near that fortreſs from Ockzakow; and although the garriſon was inferior in number, upwards of 4000 Turks were killed or wounded, and the remainder with difficulty eſcaped to their boats. The number of ſlain and wounded of the Ruſſians, did not exceed 400; but ſeveral officers loſt their lives on this occaſion, and Generals Souwarow and Reck, who had the principal command, were dangerouſly wounded,

Nov. 27. This day his Majeſty came to the Houſe of Lords and being ſeated on the Throne, the Commoners were ſent for, who immediately attending, the King opened the Seſſion with the following Speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen.

"At the cloſe of the laſt Seſſion, I informed you of the concern with which I obſerved the diſputes unhappily ſubſiſting in the Republic of the United Provinces.

"Their ſituation ſoon afterwards became more critical and alarming, and the danger which threatened their conſtitution and independence ſeemed likely in its conſequence to affect the ſecurity and intereſts of my dominions.

"No endeavours were wanting on my part to contribute by my good offices to their reſtoration to tranquility, and the maintenance of the lawful government; and I alſo thought it neceſſary to explain my intention of counteracting all forcible interference on the part of France in the internal affairs of the Republic. Under theſe circumſtances, the King of Pruſſia having taken meaſures to enforce his demand of ſatisfaction for the inſult offered the Princeſs of Orange, the party which had uſurped the government of Holland applied to the moſt Chriſtian King for aſſiſtance, who notified to me his intention of granting their requeſt.

"In conformity to the principles which I had before explained, I did not heſitate, on receiving this notification, to declare, that I could not remain a quiet ſpectator of the armed interference of France, and I gave immediate orders for augmenting my forces both by ſea and land.

"In the courſe of theſe tranſactions I alſo thought proper to conclude a treaty with the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, by which I ſecured the aſſiſtance of a conſiderable body of troops, in caſe my ſervice ſhould require it.

"In the mean time the rapid ſucceſs of the Pruſſian troops, under the conduct of the Duke of Brunſwick, while it was the means

of obtaining the reparation demanded by the King of Pruſſia, enabled the Provinces to deliver themſelves from the oppreſſion under which they labored, and to re-eſtabliſh their lawful government.

"All ſubject of conteſt being thus removed, an amicable explanation took place between me and the Moſt Chriſtian King, and Declarations have been exchanged by our reſpective Miniſters, by which we have agreed mutually to diſarm, and to place our naval eſtabliſhments on the ſame footing as in the beginning of the preſent year.

"It gives me the greateſt ſatisfaction that the important events which I have communicated to you, have taken place without diſturbing my ſubjects in the enjoyment of the bleſſings of peace; and I have great pleaſure in acquainting you, that I continue to receive from all foreign powers the fulleſt aſſurances of their pacific and friendly diſpoſition towards this country. I muſt, at the ſame time, regret that the tranquility of one part of Europe is unhappily interrupted by the war which has broken out between Ruſſia and the Porte.

"A Convention has been agreed upon between me and the Moſt Chriſtian King, explanatory of the thirteenth article of the laſt treaty of peace, and calculated to prevent jealouſies and diſputes between our reſpective ſubjects in the Eaſt-Indies. I have ordered copies of the ſeveral treaties to which I have referred, and of the Declaration and Counter Declaration exchanged at Verſailles, to be laid before you.

"Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

"I have ordered the eſtimates for the enſuing year to be laid before you, together with an account of the extraordinary expences which the ſituation of affairs rendered neceſſary.

"I have the fulleſt reliance in your zeal and public ſpirit, that you will make due proviſion for the ſeveral branches of the public ſervice. I am always deſirous of confining thoſe expences within the narroweſt limits which a prudent regard to the public ſafety will permit; but I muſt at the ſame time recommend to your particular attention to conſider of the proper means for maintaining my diſtant poſſeſſions in an adequate poſture of defence.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The flouriſhing ſtate of the commerce and revenues of this country cannot fail to encourage you in the purſuit of ſuch meaſures as may confirm and improve ſo favourable a ſituation.

"Theſe circumſtances muſt alſo render you peculiarly anxious for the continuation of public tranquility, which it is my conſtant object to preſerve.

"I am at the ſame time perſuaded you will agree with me, in thinking nothing can more effectually ſecure ſo invaluable a bleſſing, than the zeal and unanimity, which were ſhewn by all ranks of my ſubjects on the late occaſion, and which manifeſt their readineſs to exert themſelves, whenever the honor of my Crown and the Intereſt of my dominions may require it."

Extract of a letter from Paris.

"A report is circulated, and gains ground, of a confederacy having been entered into between France, Spain, the Emperor, and Ruſſia, to oblige England to recede from her late treaty with Pruſſia and Holland. How far ſuch a circumſtance is probable, I ſhall not pretend to determine; but certain it is, that ſeveral perſons, ſuppoſed well acquainted with the meaſures of the Court, have ſanctioned the idea. One conſequence, which, perhaps, was all that was intended from it, has already taken place; the attention of the multitude is diverted from internal politics, and the current of diſlike diverted for the moment."

American Intelligence.

HARTFORD, February 11.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, of good obſervation and the beſt information, to his friend in this State, dated England, October 15th, 1787.

"I hope your internal commotions are at an end——Tumult at preſent extends her reign over the eaſtern world. Turkey is threatened with a moſt formidable attack from the two empires—the war is begun—the other powers of Europe are intereſted in this quarrel, and muſt ſoon chooſe ſides according to their intereſts—Great preparations are making for war in this country; France is doing the ſame—and amidſt reiterated aſſurances of peaceable intentions, each party is ſtraining every nerve, in the moſt rapid hoſtile preparations. The ſtorm muſt ſoon burſt, and happy are ye if ye eſcape being hurried into its vortex. You may be aſſured that enmity to your country exiſts ſtill in this quarter of the world, and opportunity is only wanting to diſplay it. The hopes of your enemies are not ſonably grounded, on your follies, yo union, your diſaffection to governmen a reverſe of ſyſtem is your only ſec I hope this will take place, in conſeq- of the deliberations of your convention ſee that whatever they recommend will b opted. You can by no poſſible mean cure more wiſdom or integrity of co and if ye neglect or cavil at this, you remaining expectations of reform m from neceſſity or accident, two hopeleſs ces. Of one thing be aſſured, the ſpi union, and energy of good govern never has been, perhaps on no futur caſion will be, more neceſſary than at hour. The country [France] which protected you, is torn with diſſentions, unnerved; that which hates you [Engla is unanimous, and on tiptoe for war revenge; your preſent conduct is eag watched, your future ſecurity depend unanimity and energy."

Some time in the afternoon of Wedne laſt, Mr. Solomon Luſk, of Berlin, w out with his team for wood to the diſta of two or three miles from home, and returning, his wife was in anxiety for hi but thinking perhaps that he might be g ſome other way, no ſearch was made for h till early the next morning; when he found a little way from where he loadod in an erect poſture, with his back agai a ſmall tree, and his load, being partly verſed, lying with all its weight againſt head and the upper part of his body, ſo th the team were unable to move it. Probab he was in an inſtant cruſhed to death. ſeems, from appearances, he had brace himſelf on the down-hill ſide of the load hold it up; when the team ſuddenly turn ing brought it over upon him. He was i the 25th year of his age, and has left a wid ow and two ſmall children.——It is hop ed that ſuch accidents may learn people to b more careful, as well as more ſenſible of th uncertainty of life. *Man knoweth no his time: as the fiſhes that are taken in an evi net, and as the birds that are caught in a ſnare, ſo are the ſons of men ſnared in an evil time, when it falleth ſuddenly upon them.*

NEWPORT, Feb. 7.

A Correſpondent obſerves, that no ſtate in the union hath ſuch intereſted motives for adopting the new Conſtitution as this ſtate. The chief dependence of our farmers, mer chants and tradeſmen is in the carrying trade, and a free entry of our beef, barley, cheeſe, New England rum, and our manufactured goods into our ſiſter ſtates. But theſe advantages we are unjuſtly deprived of for want of a Federal power to control and

ze commerce. Moſt of the ſtates have had impoſts on our exports to them, er foreign or the growth of this coun- irginia, by a late act, have laid new the particulars of which we are fa- with, in a letter from a gentleman exandria, dated the 8th of January, ow ;

Duties to take place in Virginia the March 1788.——

AMERICAN ARTICLES.

England Rum 1s. per gal. Loaf and Sugar 3d. per lb. Dreſſed Leather . Tanned ditto 4d. lb. Candles b. Soap 4d. lb. Cordage 4s. cwt. Rods 6s. cwt. Axes 8s. Hoes 6s, oz. Mens and Womens Shoes 1/ air. Salt Beef 20s. cwt.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

andy and other diſtilled Spirits 1s. gal. Madeira Wine 1/6 gal. Other s 1s gal. Porter 9d. gal. Pepper 6d. lb. Other Spices 4d. Bohea Tea 1s. r Teas 1s.

heſe duties are ſo high as to amount al- to a prohibition.—Not content with excluding us from a ſhare in commerce, ſuffer the Britiſh to outrival us in car- their produce to market. Confede- ſtates thus divided againſt themſelves ot ſtand Our intereſt, our honour and liberty all depend on adopting the NEW NSTITUTION—reject it we fall.

OSTON, Wedneſday Feb, 13. On Thurſday laſt, after the ommittee of Mechanicks had a- eed upon the formation of a oceſſion, to expreſs their appro- tion of the conduct of the gen- emen who repreſented this town, the late Convention, in uſing eir utmoſt endeavours to effect ratification of the propoſed con- ſtitution ; a polite card, purport- ng their intentions, was ſent to ach of the gentlemen reſpective- y, who on Tueſday laſt returned he following anſwer thereto, viz.

To the COMMITTEE of TRADES- MEN of the town of BOSTON.

Gentlemen,

WE ſhould do injuſtice to our feelings not to acknow- ledge our deep ſenſe of the appro- probation with which we have been publickly honoured by our fellow- citizens ; as well as for the friend- ly manner in which you have com- municated their intentions.

We endeavoured that our con- duct in the late Convention, ſhould be governed by the magnitude of our ſubject : And after the moſt mature diliberation, we ſeverally decided according to the beſt light of our underſtandings, and the dictates of our conſciences.

We are happy to find that our deciſions have ſo fully correſpond- ed with the ſentiments and wiſhes of our conſtituents.

And here we cannot help ex- preſſing our admiration of the mag- nanimity of thoſe gentlemen who could not agree with the majority. We promiſe ourſelves, that the declarations ſo generouſly made to uſe their influence in ſupport of the propoſed government, will have a very extenſive and happy effect.

For our own parts we aſſure you, that we ſhall in our ſeveral ſpheres of life, upon all occaſions, uſe our beſt efforts to promote a righteous adminiſtration of government, up- on which the liberty and welfare of our country, the advancement of arts and ſciences, agriculture, ma- nufactures and commerce ſo great- ly depend.

We have the honor to be, gen- tlemen, your obedient, humble ſervants,

JOHN HANCOCK,
JAMES BOWDOIN,
SAMUEL ADAMS,
WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
CALEB DAVIS,
JOHN COFFIN JONES,
CHARLES JARVIS,
JOHN WINTHROP,
THOMAS DAWES, jun.
SAMUEL RUSSELL,
CHRITOPHER GORE,

Boſton, 11th Feb. 1788.

The navy of Britain now in commiſſion, as exihibited at one view, including the ſhips of war in every quarter of the globe, is exactly as follows: Line of battle from 110 to 64 guns, 44; Fifty gun ſhips, 5; Frigates from 24 to 44 guns, 37; Sloops and cutters, 49; Yachts, 3; Fireſhip, 1; On diſcoveries, &c. 4; Dockyard and ſloops, &c. 5.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.

REPORT of the Managers of the Pennſylvania Society for encou- raging Manufactures and the uſeful Arts; addreſſed to their Conſtituents, January 21, 1788.

GENTLEMEN,

WE entered on the perform- ance of the duties you aſ- ſigned to us, under a ſtrong con- viction of their importance to the public welfare, and with a propor- tionate zeal to diſcharge them with effect. The ſhort duration of our appointment, the novelty of the undertaking, and the extenſive and complicated nature of the neceſſa- ry enquries, have prevented our making a progreſs correſpondent to our wiſhes ; but we flatter our- ſelves we have opened a path for our ſucceſſors, and that with the information we ſhall tranſmit to them, they will be enabled to ful- fil effectually the views of the ſo- ciety.

Our firſt attention was paid to thoſe articles, which at the ſame time that they were ſuited to the reſources of this country, and are called for by its neceſſities, have hitherto been overlooked or neglected : We have pointed out a variety of theſe to public notice, and have endeavoured by ſuch ho- nor ary premiums, as are ſuited to

the funds of the ſociety, to lead thoſe perſons, who may be able to purſue ſuch objects, to ſet a laudable example to their fellow-citizens.

We have ſince made a general review of the Arts and manufactures eſtabliſhed here. In the courſe of this enquiry we have found ſome important articles are riſing to great perfection, and have precluded the neceſſity of importing them from foreign countries: many, we are ſorry to ſay, are in a declining ſtate, and ſome of theſe without aſſiſtance and ſupport, muſt inevitably be loſt in this country. We have nevertheleſs the ſtrongeſt reaſon to believe, that when by the eſtabliſhment of a general government the clandeſtine importation of foreign articles ſhall be prevented, and the preference be given throughout the United States to the manufactures of America,--which the common intereſt demands; our eſtabliſhed manufactures will reſume their former vigour, and others be found to flouriſh which have hitherto been little known among us.

Having had reaſon to believe that the interpoſition of foreigners will be exerted to prevent the growth of American manufactures; we thought it our duty to join the manufacturing committee in an application to government to counteract ſuch injurious deſigns.

On the whole we are able to aſſure you, that it is probable much benefit will reſult to the public, from this inſtitution, if it is duly ſupported: It will ſerve to collect an uſeful fund of information, for the ſervice of the public, and of individuals; to diſtingdiſh thoſe manufactures, which may be underterraken with ſucceſs; to ſuggeſt means for their improvement and extenſion: and to become the centre of union to the manufacturing intereſt in general. Under the impreſſion of theſe opinions, we recommend it to public patronage and ſupport, as intimately connected with the future welfare of this country.

Signed by order of the Board,
SAMUEL POWEL, V. Preſident
Philadelphia, January 18, 1788.
Atteſt. GEO. FOX, Sec'ry.

The following is a ſtate of the thread manufacture in Scotland laſt year; only it is to be obſerved, that it has been on the riſe for ſome years paſt, the calculation is rather under than over the real account. The number of machines employed is at leaſt 500, 200 of which are employed in twining ounce threads all of different ſpecies included under this denomination, and which will conſume upon an average, 2400 ſpindles of yarn each, which amounts to 480,000 ſpindles. Four hnudred and eighty thouſand ſpindles at 4s. 6d. when manufactured into thread, amount to 108,000l. ſterling. There are 300 machines employed in twining ſtitching, or pound threads, white, couloured, and Oſnaburgh, which conſume each 2000 ſpindles, which make 600,000 ſpindles. Six hundred thouſand ſpindles, at 3s. 9d, when manufactured, is 112,000l. ſterlieg, Total value 220000l. Total ſpindles 1080,000.

T. is manufacture, in performing all the various operations, from the ſpinning of the flax to the finiſhing of the thread, employs upwards of 20,000 women, beſides four or five thouſand men.

Circumſtanced as this country is at preſent, a correſpondent queries whether the above account ſhould not operate as a ſtimulus to the citizens of America, to encourage and ſupport the manufa- that this country neceſſari- quires; and which may ſo eaſ- accompliſhed, inſtead of con- ing in that indolent and ru- mode of depending upon a pe- who, both at home and ab- are uſing every endeavour to treſs, and if poſſible ruin us. preſent low prices of provi- and numerous poor, induſtr- unimployed women, in and a- the large towns of the conti- would, if encouraged, by th- whom providence has bleſſed affluence, prevent large ſums be being ſent out of the country, enable thouſands to ſupport the- ſelves, who now are, or ſoon i- be, a charge to the community.

New-Haven, Feb. 2

The plant called DIGITA- PURPUREA, or *Fox-Glove*, ſo- markable for the beauty of its b- ſhaped, purple flowers, and ſo- lebrated for its active medical tues, is now growing on York- and.——In the year 1786, ſo- of the ſeeds were given to Doc- MITCHILL, by the late Profeſ- HOPE, of Edinburgh: Theſe brought to America, and preſe- ed to Doctor BARD, in whoſe ga- den they thriftily ſprouted, and ſt- continue to vegetate. Such a- tempts to naturalize the valuab- productions of foreign countrie- reflect much honour on thoſe wh- engage in the buſineſs.

Extract of a letter from a gentlema- in Virginia to his friend in th- City. Feb. 1ſt, 1788.

As to the new Federal Conſtitu- t'on, we are encouraged by perſon- of the beſt information, to hop- that it will be adopted by a large- majority of our Convention, which- is to meet in June—notwithſtand- ing ſome conſiderable oppoſitio- is expected.

Original Poetry.

THE PRINTER.

ſtreſs which the Inhabitants of Gui- *experience at the loſs of their child- which are ſtolen from them by the ins employed in that barbarous traffic, perhaps, more thoroughly felt than de- ed. But, as it is a ſubject to which y perſon has not attended, the follow- is an attempt to repreſent the anguiſh mother, whoſe ſon and daughter were n from her by a ſhip's crew belonging country where the* GOD of Juſtice Mercy *is owned and worſhipped.*

HELP! Oh, help! thou GOD of Chriſtians!
Save a mother from deſpair.—
Hel whitemen ſteal my children.
God of Chriſtians! hear my prayer.

om my arms by force they're rended,
Sailors drag them to the ſea—
pnder ſhip at anchor riding,
Swift will carry them away.

here my ſon lies, pale and bleeding;
Faſt, with thongs, his hands are bound.
ee the tyrants, how they ſcourge him—
See his ſides a reeking wound,

ee his little ſiſter by him,
Quaking, trembling, how ſhe lies!
rops of blood her face beſprinkle—
Tears of anguiſh fill her eyes.

ow they tear her brother from her;
Down below the deck he's thrown;
ſtiff with beating—through fear ſilent,
Save a ſingle, deathlike groan.

Hear the little daughter begging,
" Take me, whitemen, for your own;
Spare— oh ſpare my darling brother!—
" He's my mother's only ſon.

See upon the ſhore ſhe's raving:
" Down ſhe falls upon the ſands—
Now ſhe tears her fleſh with madneſs,
" Now ſhe prays with lifted hands.

I am young, and ſtrong, and hardy:
" He's a ſick and feeble boy—
Take me, whip me, chain me, ſtarve me,
" All my life I'll toil with joy.

Chriſtians, who's the GOD you worſhip?
" Is he cruel fierce,—or good?
" Does he take delight in mercy,
" Or in ſpilling human blood?

" Ah! my poor diſtracted mother!
" Hear her ſcream upon the ſhore——"
Down the ſavage Captain ſtruck her,
Lifeleſs on the veſſel's floor

Up his ſails he quickly hoiſted,
To the ocean bent his way——
Headlong plung'd the raving mother
From a high rock in the ſea.

Deſcription of an Illuſtrious Character.

Conqueſt of Canaan Book 6, *line* 18.

HIGH *in front exalted* Joſhua *ſtrode.*
By nature faſhion'd millions to controul,
In peace, in war, the great all-moving ſoul,
His mind expanded look'd exiſtence through:
His heart undaunted danger never knew;
With calm endurance toils and fears engag'd,
Climb'd as they roſe and triumph'd as they rag'd;
Patient, ſerene, as ills and injuries tried,
Meek without meanneſs, noble without pride,
Frank yet impervious, manly yet refin'd,
As the ſun watchful, and as angels kind.
His Maker firſt, his conſcience next he fear'd,
All rights kept ſacred, and all laws rever'd;
Each wandering friend with faithful friendſhip blam'd:
Each foe applauded, as fair merit claim'd;
Alike his kingdom wealth and want approv'd;
The noble reverenc'd and the peaſant lov'd.
His form majeſtic ſeem'd by GOD deſign'd
The glorious manſion of ſo vaſt a mind:
An awful grandeur in his countenance ſate;
Calm wiſdom round him caſt a ſolemn ſtate:
His deathful arm no ſingle force withſtood;
His ſpeed, his ſkill, no vigor could elude;
His piercing eye his mighty ſoul diſplay'd;
His lofty limbs reſplendent arms array'd;
With varied lightnings his broad falchion ſhone,
And his clear buckler mock'd the riſing ſun.

NEW-YORK, February 1.

WATER-WORKS.

The following petition is now handing about this city, in order to take the ſenſe of the inhabitants whether they would wiſh the city to be furniſhed with a plentiful ſupply of freſh water, by means of water-works and conduit pipes, as propoſed (and partly executed), before the late war.

To the the Hon. Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened:

The Petition of the Subſcribers, Inhabitants of ſaid City,

Reſpectfully ſheweth'

THAT as the preſent mode of furniſhing this City and ſhipping with water, is in many reſpects ſubject to a variety of inconveniencies, we do hereby declare our approbation of ſupplying the ſame by means of water-works and conduit pipes, and will, as ſoon as the ſame ſhall be compleated, be ſatisfied to pay our reſpective proportion of a tax for that purpoſe, provided the ſame does not exceed twenty-ſix ſhillings for each houſe per annum, at an average.

MAY it therefore pleaſe your honours to take the premiſes into conſideration and to adopt ſuch meaſures for effecting the ſame as you ſhall judge moſt expedient, for the advantage, convenience and ſafety of the city,

CALCULATION.

Suppoſing 3200 houſes in the city, at 26s.	is		£. 4160
Of which			
1000 houſes rated at	45s.	per ann.	2250
1000 ditto	26		1300
1200 ditto	13	2d.	610
			£. 4160

SINGULAR CUSTOMS.

IN the iſle of Formoſa, when a man is dangerouſly ill, they put a ſlip knot about his neck and ſtrangle him, to ſave him from a lingering death.

The women of Mexurado are burnt with the dead bodies of their huſbands; they themſelves demand the honor of being led to the pile, but at the ſame time uſe all their endeavours to prevent it.

SENTIMENTS.

A *WISE man will anſwer an objection before it's made.* Trebatius, *whenever he met a creditor, never gave him leave to dun him firſt, but was ſure to anticipate him.* Well, faith, honeſt friend, *ſays he,* I am to blame, but thou ſhalt have thy money next week.

A man is never ruined by dulneſs,